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FOR ACTION

# COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION**

## Chile

## Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum to the country note submitted to the Executive Board at its first regular session in January 1996 contains the final country programme recommendation for Board approval.

It contains a recommendation for funding the country programme of Chile which has an annual planning level of $1,000,000 or less. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the amount of $5,000,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $3,000,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 1997 to 2001.

* E/ICEF/1996/18.

** The original country note provided only indicative figures for estimated programme cooperation. The figures provided in the present addendum are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1995. They will be contained in the "Summary of 1996 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.43/Add.2).

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BASIC DATA
(1994 unless otherwise stated)

| | |
|---|---|
| Child population (millions, 0-15 years) | 4.41 |
| U5MR (per 1,000 live births) | 15 |
| IMR (per 1,000 live births) | 13 |
| Underweight (% moderate and severe) | 1 |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1990) | 65 |
| Literacy (% male/female) (1995) | 95/95 |
| Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1993) | 88/87 |
| Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1993) | 95 |
| Access to safe water (%) (1992) | 85 |
| Access to health services (%) (1985) | 97 |
| GNP per capita | $3,560 |
| One-year-olds fully immunized against: | |
| tuberculosis: | 96 per cent |
| diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus: | 92 per cent |
| measles: | 96 per cent |
| poliomyelitis: | 92 per cent |
| Pregnant women immunized against: | |
| tetanus: | .. per cent |

## THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. Chile ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990 and submitted its first report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 1993. In its concluding observations, the Committee stated that the poverty affecting a large number of children is one of the main obstacles to the full implementation of the Convention. Poverty is severest among female-headed households, 60 per cent of which live below the poverty line. Out of 5 million children aged 0-18 years, about 40 per cent live in poverty. The three major points in the country's development agenda are the reduction of poverty, the improvement of the democratic system and the modernization of the State, including decentralization.

2. Despite economic success and positive national social indicators, on average, income inequality has widened. The principal problems affecting children are the result of unequal income distribution and poverty, which reduce the possibility for poor children and adolescents to have access to quality services. Only 23 per cent of children are covered by the preschool system, and 40 per cent of children aged 2-5 years from marginal urban areas show psycho-motor deficiencies. Children in public schools scored substantially lower on standard achievement tests than those in private schools. Some 14 per cent of children are born to teenage mothers, and 39 per cent of children are labelled as "illegitimate" because of discriminatory legislation towards children born out of marriage. A national sample survey of eighth graders indicated that 34 per cent of children suffer severe physical violence in the family. There is an urgent need to monitor and address emerging issues such as

drug abuse, intra-family violence, AIDS and child labour, all of which are affecting the quality of life of children and youth in Chile.

3. Chile has a vast institutional framework, including governmental and non-governmental organizations to address children's issues, and there are many rich useful experiences in these areas. However, intersectoral coordination and integration of services are not yet well developed. While the country has met most of the goals set by the World Summit for Children, other challenges remain, including the need to ensure sustainability through improved information and analysis, to increase society's awareness of children's rights and to make major improvements in the quality and integration of social service delivery, especially in the areas of early child stimulation and development and basic education.

4. Although the Convention on the Rights of the Child has constitutional status, its effective implementation will require changes in social practices and laws that discriminate against children and are contrary to the Convention. Chile ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1989, and has established an institutional framework to address women's issues. None the less, gender inequalities and stereotyped biases against girls and women are present in the educational system, in the workplace and in political representation.

## PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1991-1996

5. The original country programme was approved by the Executive Board for the period 1991-1995. In 1994, in view of the changing situation in the country, a three-year bridging programme (1994-1996) was approved by the Board. The objective of the country programme was to support Chile's efforts to improve equity and implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Progress in these areas is shown through the development and implementation of the national programme of action (NPA), the establishment of municipal networks for children, and the beginning of legislative and administrative reform with respect to child rights.

6. Through the programme for policy development and social statistics, UNICEF supported the training of regional officials responsible for social planning and contributed to the formulation of the NPA and eight regional plans. Using funds provided by the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC), training in local planning methodologies was provided to 5,000 personnel. SAFLAC funds were also used to develop a set of key social policy studies. Training in project formulation was provided to officers of the National Service for Women and the Social Investment Funds Programme. There were sensitization workshops on gender issues for public employees and non-governmental organizations (NGO) personnel.

7. The programme on children in especially difficult circumstances provided training to staff of the National Service for Children. New methodologies developed to prevent institionalization covered 10,000 children. As part of the child development programme, the National Programme for Evaluation and Stimulation of Psycho-motor Development of Children covered 1,300,000 children; training was provided to 230 professionals. Some 17,000 children benefited from improvements in the quality of and access to preschool education. Under the family health and welfare programme, 174 workshops were held in conjunction with

the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. Some 4,500 professionals were trained, and 21 hospitals and six health centres have been designated as "baby-friendly". Training was provided to 1,500 teachers and educational materials reached 340,000 children in grades 1-8.

8. As part of the advocacy and communication programme, workshops were held on the NPA and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, covering 500 personnel from regional social communication units. A children's rights campaign covered 13 regions, reaching 800 key leaders, including mayors, parliamentarians and government personnel. Studies on drug abuse, child battering and children's opinions provided substantive input for advocacy efforts.

Lessons learned

9. The country programme was able to position children's issues more prominently in Chile's development agenda. Experiences in the areas of early childhood development, education, special protection, knowledge of the situation of children and women, and advocacy have shown that a broadly-based mobilization of human and financial resources can improve the quality and coverage of these interventions. The mid-term review concluded that the programme had too many projects and partner organizations, with the result that, especially in terms of advocacy, the impact of the country programme was less than planned. The review also indicated that integration of services must be improved. UNICEF should reinforce its role as a catalyst to stimulate more coordinated actions for children and as an advocate for child rights, increased gender equality and the reduction of other social disparities.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1997-2001

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General resources | | | | | | |
| Implementation of child rights | 480 | 490 | 520 | 550 | 540 | 2 580 |
| Promotion of child rights | 420 | 400 | 380 | 350 | 350 | 1 900 |
| Programme support | 100 | 110 | 100 | 100 | 110 | 520 |
| Subtotal | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 5 000 |
| Supplementary funding | | | | | | |
| Implementation of child rights | 250 | 280 | 350 | 400 | 420 | 1 700 |
| Promotion of child rights | 200 | 230 | 250 | 310 | 310 | 1 300 |
| Subtotal | 450 | 510 | 600 | 710 | 730 | 3 000 |
| Total | 1 450 | 1 510 | 1 600 | 1 710 | 1 730 | 8 000 |

Preparation process

10. The situation analysis formed the basis of the proposed country programme. UNICEF held consultations with the Government, the donor community, resident missions of members of the Executive Board, NGOs and other United Nations agencies. The country note served as a basis for the Government and UNICEF to formulate the proposed programme. Although Chile has not prepared a country strategy note, UNICEF has harmonized its programme cycle with those of the Government development plans and the United Nations Development Programme.

Objectives and strategies

11. The national development agenda, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women provide strategic frameworks for the country programme. To support the national agenda, which focuses on decentralization to promote effective family and community participation, reduction of poverty, increased coverage of preschool education and improved quality of basic education for all children, the country programme aims to inform, sensitize and mobilize Chilean society about the rights of children, adolescent youth and women, and to support more coordinated actions to reduce disparities through a focus on human development.

12. The objectives of the country programme are to: (a) improve child development indicators in selected poor municipalities through an integrated approach to human development linked to improving national policies; (b) support the revision of the NPA and elaboration of local plans of action; (c) support the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child through training and sensitization of legal and juridical professionals and key opinion leaders; (d) increase the quality of knowledge and information on children and adolescents and increase the access of policy makers, social service providers and social researchers and the public in general to this information; (e) advocate for the fulfilment of child rights with all social sectors and stimulate convergence of national, regional and local actions; and (f) promote gender equality. UNICEF cooperation will be integrated into national efforts in the areas of education, reform of the judiciary system, early childhood development, decentralization and disparity reduction. Major partners will include the Ministries for Planning and Cooperation, Health, Justice, Women and Education, in addition to the Municipal Association and NGOs.

13. Through advocacy and mobilization, the programme aims to create ever wider support for actions benefiting children and adolescents and to generate a broad acceptance of child rights by Chilean society, especially the rights to equal access to development, protection and participation, and focus on children and youth in particularly vulnerable and hazardous situations. To assess the impact of the strategies, baseline indicators derived from the situation analysis will be used to assess improvements in children's and women's rights.

14. The country programme will consist of two programmes - implementation of child rights and promotion of child rights - which will be implemented at national and local levels. Actions at the national level, in cooperation with government ministries, academic institutions, NGOs and the mass media, aim to increase and improve knowledge and information about children, youth and their rights; to support the adaptation of legislation; and to mobilize Chilean

society for the full implementation of child rights. Support at the local level, through municipal governments and community organizations, will aim to reduce social disparities in the areas of early childhood development, education and, where applicable, child protection. The gender equality approach will form part of this concept. At both national and local levels, UNICEF will support monitoring of the situation of children and women and implementation of the NPA to achieve and sustain the goals for the decade.

Implementation of child rights

15. The objectives are to: (a) reduce social disparities through improved access to and improved quality of services for children in selected poor municipalities using innovative and cost-effective interventions beginning at birth; (b) promote intersectoral coordination and integration of services in selected poor municipalities to improve efficiency and effectiveness; (c) support national efforts to harmonize legal and administrative systems and practices with respect to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and (d) improve information on children and adolescents through the creation of a knowledge and information resource centre, working with government ministries, NGOs and academic research centres. The programme includes three projects.

16. The project for disparity reduction through human development will promote access to innovative and improved services for children and adolescents in selected municipalities. In six municipalities, the project will support a poverty reduction programme funded by the European Union. Activities will include "Good Start" (parental training provided prior to childbirth); promotion of breast-feeding; preschool education, using innovative, community-based approaches; and basic education, using innovative pedagogical methodologies. The latter will include the "child-friendly school", which will promote the participation of children, parents and communities in establishing a learning environment that strengthens democratic and child rights practices. Gender equity will be incorporated in all training and learning modules. The project will be implemented through existing national and municipal programmes executed by the Government, churches and NGOs. UNICEF will support the production of training materials and training in programme management and the Convention on the Rights of the Child for personnel from municipal governments, social services and local NGOs.

17. The objectives of the legislation and child rights project are to: (a) support the Ministry of Justice in formulating new laws concerning penal codes, tutelage and protection in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (b) sensitize members of the legal professions about the need to change their practices and attitudes; (c) provide technical support and training to the National Children's Service on child protection, including the development of programmes for deinstitutionalizing and rehabilitating children; and (d) develop courses on children rights and social policies for use at national and subnational levels. General resources will be used for activities promoting harmonization of legislation with the Convention; supplementary funds will be used for the other activities concerning special protection and sensitization about child rights.

18. The objectives of the knowledge centre and information networks project are to: (a) enhance knowledge of children and adolescents from a child rights perspective in society at large, but with a special emphasis on operators of

social services, selected academic institutions and opinion leaders; and (b) strengthen information systems and networks of leading institutions undertaking research and dissemination of information. In collaboration with governmental, non-governmental and academic institutions, the project will support studies and evaluations on child and adolescent issues; develop indicators to monitor the situation of children and women from the perspective of their rights and gender equality; support the elaboration of gender-disaggregated statistics at the local level; develop surveys of children and youth; and develop studies to contribute to the legal reform. The project will also support the creation of a mechanism to monitor child-related goals.

Promotion of child rights

19. The objectives of this programme are to: (a) build partnerships to promote and protect the rights of children; (b) disseminate information about the situation of children and adolescents to potential mobilizers of civil society; and (c) identify and stimulate mobilization of institutions and resources. The programme will consist of two projects.

20. The advocacy and communication for child rights project will identify and establish mechanisms for enhancing children's participation and expression, produce and distribute audio-visual material on children's rights, establish key alliances with the media and strengthen cooperation between UNICEF and partner organizations in the area of advocacy for children's rights. The project will establish partnerships with key opinion leaders from the Government and the private sector, mayors, parliamentarians, churches and civic organizations to promote children's rights.

21. The social and resource mobilization project will establish alliances with key representatives of the Government and civil society, especially NGOs, the private sector and the media, leading to broad-based social and resource mobilization. The project is expected to develop national and municipal "commitments for children". Partners will include the Parliamentarian Group for Children, Mayors as Defenders of Children, the Chilean Municipalities Association, community organizations and churches.

Fund-raising strategy

22. UNICEF will assist in developing local, regional and national commitments to mobilize human and financial resources for children's programmes. Advocacy for child rights and the dissemination of project achievements are integral components of the fund-raising strategy. Activities will include the establishment of linkages between the private sector and institutions focusing on child development, the sensitization of the mass media and publicity and marketing agencies, reinforcement of the greeting card sales capacity through new partners and the development of private sector fund-raising.

23. Fund-raising and resource mobilization are part of a public education process and promote participation of the media and other partners in a cooperative effort to support programmes for children and adolescents.

Monitoring and evaluation

24. Baseline and impact indicators will be introduced as part of each programme at its inception to assess progress in achieving objectives. Performance will be monitored at the municipal level through the established indicators, and an instrument will be developed to assess the overall impact of advocacy as the major indicator of programme advancement. The mid-term review will evaluate programme management and impact. An external evaluation is anticipated towards the conclusion of the cooperation period.

Coordination with other agencies

25. The presence in Chile of several regional United Nations offices, some without country-specific programmes in Chile, provides a special environment to coordinating efforts. Ongoing work with the International Labour Organisation on issues of child labour; with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the quality of basic education; with the World Health Organization; and with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on social statistics will be enhanced during the cooperation period. UNICEF will promote the common country assessment approach of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy with a view to developing a country strategy note that incorporates child rights issues.

Programme management

26. The programme involves numerous partners, and overall coordination will be undertaken with the International Cooperation Agency (Agencia de Cooperación Internacional) of the Ministry of Planning. The programme will be managed with a view to improving cost-effectiveness and maximizing the strengths of limited UNICEF staff and external technical experts by developing a stronger teamwork approach. The concept of flexible teams will be used to ensure technical inputs of the highest standard. Expertise will be obtained from headquarters, the regional office and other UNICEF field offices, United Nations agencies and national and international experts. Networking with national and international academic, research and social communications institutions will form part of the flexible team concept.

TABLE

LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

COUNTRY : CHILE
PROGRAMME : 1997-2001

| PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE | PROGRAMME BUDGET (In thousands of US dollars) | | | | POSTS a/ | | | | | | | | | | STAFF COSTS b/ (In thousands of US dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GR | FSF | NSF | TOTAL | D2/L7 | D1/L6 | P/L5 | P/L4 | P/L3 | P/L2 | IP | NP | GS | TOTAL | IP | LOCAL | TOTAL |
| GENERAL RESOURCES : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD RIGHTS | 2,580 | | | 2,580 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243.5 c/ | 154.7 | 398.2 |
| PROMOTION OF CHILD RIGHTS | 1,900 | | | 1,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 583.0 | 583.0 |
| PROGRAMME SUPPORT | 520 | | | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 430.2 | 430.2 |
| TOTAL GR | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 243.5 | 1,167.9 | 1,411.4 |
| SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD RIGHTS | | 0 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 275.5 | 275.5 |
| PROMOTION OF CHILD RIGHTS | | 0 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 157.2 | 157.2 |
| PROGRAMME SUPPORT | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL SF | | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 432.7 | 432.7 |
| TOTAL GR & SF | 5,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 243.5 | 1,600.6 | 1,844.1 |
| ADM. & PROGRAMME SUPPORT BUDGET | Operating costs | | | 1,380.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Staffing | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1,510.3 | 3,088.8 | 4,599.1 |
| GRAND TOTAL (GR+SF+ADM) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 1,753.8 | 4,689.4 | 6,443.2 |
| Number of posts and staff costs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current programme cycle | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 12 | 19 | | | |
| At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only) | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 1,753.8 | 4,689.4 | 6,443.2 |

GR = general resources.
SF = supplementary funding.
FSF = funded supplementary funding.
NSF = new supplementary funding.
IP = international Professional.
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
ADM = administrative.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Exclude temporary assistance and overtime; include costs of United Nations volunteers.
c/ Project officer, L3, abolished in 1999. Costs indicated reflect period 1997-1998.

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